The People's Press.

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The People's Press.
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[CONCLUDED.]

A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness; it wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen that of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual invention to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community, compared with a fraudulent currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency,—the injustice and intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well-disposed, by a degraded paper currency authorized by law, or in any way countenanced by the government. It is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war, of expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited under bolts and bars; while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his report, gives valuable information in reference to the interests confided to the supervision of his department, and reviews the operations of the land office, pension office, patent office and Indian bureau.—During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1568, 6,655,700 acres of land were disposed of. The entire cash receipts for the general land office for the same period were $1,632.745, being greater by $284,883 than the amount realized from the same sources during the previous year. The entries under the homestead law cover 2,328,923 acres, nearly one fourth of which was taken under the act of June 21st, 1866, which applies only to the States of Alabama, Mississipi, Lonisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

On the 30th of June, 1868, one hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred and forty-three names were borne on the pension rolls; and during the year ending on that day the total amount paid for pensions, including the expenses of disbursement was $24,010,982 being $3.391,025 greater than that expended for like purposes during the preceding year.

During the year ending the 30th of September last, the expenses of the patent office exceeded the receipts by one hundred and seventy-one dollars. And including all issues and designs, fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-three patents were issued.

Treaties with various Indian tribes have been concluded and will be submitted to the Senate for its Congressional action. I cordially sanction the stipulations which provide for reserving lands for various tribes, where they may be encouraged to abandon their nomadic habits and engage in agricultural and industrial pursuits.—This policy inaugurated many years since, has met with signal success whenever it has been pursued in good faith and with becoming liberality by the United States. The necessity for extending it as far as practicable in our relations with the aboriginal population is greater now than at any preceding period. Whilst we furnish subsistence and instructions to the Indians, and guarantee the undisturbed enjoyment of their treaty rights, we should habitually insist upon the faithful observance of their agreement to remain within their respective reservations. This is the only mode by which collisions with other tribes and with the whites can be avoided and the safety of our frontier settlements secured.

The companies constructing the railway from Omaha to Sacramento, have been most energetically engaged in prosecuting the work, and it is believed that the line will be completed before the expiration of the next fiscal year. The six per cent. bonds issued to these companies amounted on the 5th inst., to $45,336,000, and additional work had been performed to the extent of $3,200,000. The Secretary of the Interior in August last invited my attention to the report of a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who had been specially instructed to examine into the location, construction and equipment of their road. I submitted, for the opinion of the Attorney General, certain questions in regard to the authority of the executive which arose from this report, and those which had, from time to time been presented by the commissioner appointed to inspect each successive section of the work. After carefully considering the law of the case, he affirmed the right of the executive to order if necessary a thorough revision of the entire road.—Commissioners were thereupon appointed to examine this and other lines, and have recently submitted a statement of their investigation, of which the report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes specific information.

The report of the Secretary of War contains information of interest and importance, respecting the several bureas of the War Department and the operations of the army. The strength of our military force on the 30th of September last, was 48,000 men, and it is computed that by the 1st of January next, this number will be decreased to 43,000. It is the opinion of the Secretary of War, that within the next year, a considerable diminution of the infantry force may be made without detriment to the interests of the country. And in view of the great expense attending the military peace establishment, and the absolute necessity of retrenchment, whenever it can be applied, it is hoped that Congress will sanction the reduction which his report recommends.

While in 1860, fifteen thousand three hundred men cost the nation $16,472,000, the sum of $65,682,000 is estimated as necessary for the support of the army during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870.—The estimates of the War Department for the last two fiscal years were, for 1867, $33,814,461, and for 1868, $25,205,669.—The actual expenditures during the same periods, were, respectively: $95,224,414, $123,246,C48. The estimate submitted in December last for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, was $77,124,707. The expenditures for the first quarter ending the 30th of September last were $27,219,117, and the Secretary of the Treasury gives $66,000,000 as the amount which will probably be required during the remaining three quarters if there should be no reduction of the army, making its aggregate cost for the year considerably in excess of $93,000,000. The difference between the estimates and expenditures for the three fiscal years which have been named is thus shown to be $175,545,343 for this single branch of the public service.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the operations of that department, and of the navy during the year.—A considerable reduction of the force has been effected. There are forty-two vessels carrying four hundred and eleven guns, in the six squadrons which are established in different ports of the world; three of these vessels are returning to the United States, and four are used as storeships, leaving the actual cruising force thirty-five vessels, carrying three hundred and fifty-six guns. The total number of vessels in the navy is two hundred and six, mounting seventeen hundred and forty-three guns. Eighty-one vessels of every desription are in use, armed with six hundred and ninety-six guns. The number of enlisted men in the service, including apprentices, has been reduced to eight thousand five hundred. An increase of navy yard facilities is recommended as a measure which will, in the event of war, be promotive of economy and security.

A more thorough and systematic survey of the North Pacific ocean is advised in view of our recent acquisitions and our expanding commerce and the increasing intercourse between the Pacific States and Asia. The naval pension fund, which consists of a moity of the avails of prizes captured during the war, amounts to $14,000,000. Exception is taken to the act of 23d July last, which reduces the interest on the fund loaned to the government by the secretary, as trust, to three per cent., instead of six per cent., which was originally stipulated when the investment was made. An amendment to the pension laws is suggested to remedy omissions and defects in existing enactments. The expenditures of the department during the last fiscal year were $20,120,394, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $20,903,414.

The Post Master General's report furnishes a full and clear exhibit of the operations and condition of the postal service. The ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, was $16,292,600, and the total expenditures, embracing all the service for which special appropriations have been made by Congress amounted to $22,130,592, showing an excess of expenditures of $6,437,991. Deducting from the expenditures the sum of $1,895,525, the amount of appropriations for ocean, steamship and other special service, the excess of expenditures was $4,541,466. By using an unexpended ballance in the treasury of $3,800,000 the actual sum for which a special appropriation is required to meet the defluency is $741,466. The causes which produced this large excess of expenditure over the revenue were the restoration of service in the late insurgent States, and the putting into operation of new service established by the acts of Congress which amounted, within the last two years and a half, to about 48,700 miles, equal to more than one-third of the whole amount of the service at the close of the war. New postal conventions with Great Britain, North Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy, respectively, have been carried into effect.—Under their provisions important improvements have resulted in reduced rates of international postage and enlarged mail facilities with European countries. The cost of the United States trans-atlantic ocean mail service since January 1st, 1868, has been largely lessened under the operation of these new conventions—a reduction of over one half having been effected under the new arrangement for ocean mail steamship service, which went into effect on that date. The attention of Congress is invited to the practical suggestions and recommendations made in his report by the Postmaster General.

No important question has occurred during the last year in our accustomed cordial and friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Guatamala, Honduras, San Salvador, France, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, Rome, Greece, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Siberia, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Muscat, Siam, Borneo and Madagascar. Cordial relations have also been maintained with the Argentine and the Oriental Republics. The expressed wish of Congress that our national good offices might be tendered to those republics, and also to Brazil and Paraguay for bringing to an end the calamitous war which has so long been raging in the valley of the La Plattee, has been assiduously complied with, and kindly acknowledged by all the beligerents. That important negotiation, however, has thus far been without result.

C. A. Washburn, late United States minister to Paraguay, having resigned, and being desirous to return to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the South Atlantic squadron, was early directed to send a ship of war to Assumption, the capital of Paraguay to receive Mr. Washburn and his family, and remove them from a situation which was represented to be endangered by faction and foreign war.

The Brazilian commander of the allied invading forces refused permission to the "Wasp" to pass through the blockading forces, and that vessel returned to its accustomed anchorage. Remonstrance having been made against this refusal, it was promptly overruled, and the "Wasp" therefore resumed her errand, received Mr. Washburn and family and conveyed them to a safe and convenient seaport.—In the meantime, an excited controversy had arisen between the President of Paraguay and the late United States Minister. which it is understood grew out of his proceedings in giving asylum in the United States legation to alleged enemies of that Republic. The question of the right to give asylum is one always difficult, and often productive of great embarrassment. In States well organized and established, foreign powers refuse either to concede or exercise that right except as to persons actually belonging to the diplomatic service. On the other hand all such insist upon exercising the right of asylum in States where the law of nations is not fully acknowledged, respected and obeyed.—The President of Paraguay is understood to have opposed to Mr. Washburn's proceedings the injurious and very improbable charge of personal complicity in insurrection and treason.

The correspondence, however, has not yet reached the United States. Mr. Washburn, in connection with this controversy, represents that two United States citizens attached to the legation, were arbitrarily seized at his side when lesving the capital of Paraguay, committed to prison, and there subjected to torture for the purpose of procuring confessions of their own criminality and testimony to support the President's allegation against the United States Minister. Mr. McMahon, the newly appointed Minister to Paraguay, having reached the La Platte, has been instructed to proceed without delay to Assumption, there to investigate the whole subject. The Rear Admiral commanding the U. S. South Atlantic squadron has been directed to attend the new Minister, with a proper naval force to sustain such just demands as the occasion may require, and to vindicate the rights of the United States citizens referred to, and of any others who may be exposed to danger in the theatre of war. With these exceptions, friendly relations have been maintained between the United States and Brazil and Paraguay. Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, Equador, Peru and Chili have become especially friendly and cordial. Spain and the Republics of Peru, Bolivia and Equador, have expressed their willingness to accept the mediation of the United States for terminating the war with the South Pacific coast. Chili has not finally declared upon the question. In the meantime the conflict has principally exhausted itself. Since no belligerent or hostile movement has been made by either party during the last two years, and there are no indications of a present purpose to resume hostilities on either side, Great Britain and France have cordially seconded our proposition of mediation, and I do not forego the hope that it may be soon accepted by all the belligerents, and lead to a secure establishment of peace and friendly relations between the Spanish American Republics of the Pacific and Spain, a result which would be attended with common benefit to all commercial nations. I communicate for the consideration of Congress a correspondence which shows that the Bolivian republic has established the extremely liberal principle of receiving into its citizenship any citizen of the United States, or of any other of the American republics, upon the simple condition of voluntary registry. The correspondence herewith submitted will be found painfully replete with accounts of the ruin and wretchedness produced by recent earthquakes of unparalleled severity in the Republics of Peru, Bolivia and Equador. The diplomatic agents and naval officers of the United States who were present in those countries at the time of those disasters, furnished all the relief in their power to the sufferers, and were promptly rewarded with grateful and touching acknowledgements by the Congress of Peru. An appeal to the charity of our fellow-citizens has been answered by much liberality. In this connection I submit an appeal which has been made by the Swiss republic, whose government and institutions are tendered to our own, in behalf of its inhabitants who are suffering extreme destitution produced by devastating inundation.

Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by an increasing growth of mutual confidence. The Mexican government has not yet acted upon the three treaties celebrated here last summer for establishing the rights of naturalized citizens upon a liberal and just basis, for regulating consular powers and for the adjustment of mutual claims.

All commercial nations, as well as all the friends of republican institutions, have occasion to regret the frequent local disturbances which occur in some of the constituent States of Columbia. Nothing has occurred, however, to affect the harmony and cordial friendship which have existed for several years between that youthful and vigorous republic and our own. Negotiations are pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, under the auspices of the United States. I hope to be able to submit the results of that negotiation to the Senate during its present session.

The very liberal treaty which was entered into last year by the United States and Nicaragua has been ratified by the latter Republic.

Costa Rica, with the earnestness of a sincerely friendly neighbor, solicits a reciprocity of trade which I commend to the consideration of Congress.

The Convention created by the treaty between the United States and Venezuela in July, 1865, for the mutual adjustment of claims, has been held, and its decisions have been received at the department of State. The heretofore recognized government of the Untted States of Venezuela has been subverted, a provisional government having been instituted under circumstances which promise durability. It has been formally recognized.

I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti. The political and social condition of Hayti, St Domingo and the entire West Indies, except the Spanish Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been followed by a profound popular conviction of the rightfullness of republicun institutions and an intense desire to secure them. The attempt, however, to establish republics there encounters many obstacles, most of which may be supposed to result from long indulged habits of colossal supineness and dependence upon European monarchical powers. While the United States have on all occasions professed a decided unwillingness that any part of this continent or of its adjacent islands, shall be made a theatre for a new establishment of monarchical power, too little has been done by us on the other hand to attach the communities by which we are surrounded to our own country, or to send even moral support to the efforts they are so resolutely and so constantly making to secure republican institutions for themselves.

It is indeed a question of grave consideration whether our recent and present example is not calculated to check the growth and expansion of free principles, and make these communities distrust, if not dread, a government which at will, consigns to military dominion, States that are integral parts of our Federal Union. While ready to resent any attempts by other nations to extend to this hemisphere the monarchial form of government assumes to establish over a large portion of its people a rule more absolute, harsh and tyrannical than any known to civilized powers.

The acquisition of Alaska was made with the view of extending technical jurisdiction and Republican principles in the American hemisphere. Believing that a further step could be taken in the same direction, I last year entered into a treaty with the King of Denmark for the purchase of the islands of St John and St Thomas on the best teams then attainable, and with the express consent of the people of these islands. This treaty still remains under consideration in the Senate.

A new convention has been entered into with Denmark, enlarging the time fixed for final ratification of the original treaty. Enterprising national policy would seem to satisfy the acquisition and incorporation into our Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and insular communities as speedily as it can be done peacefully, lawfully and without any violation of national justice, faith or honor. Foreign possession or control of those communities has hitherto hindered the growth and impaired the influence of the United States, Chronic revolution and anarchy there would be equally injurious. Each one of them, when firmly established as an independent republic, or when incorporated into the United States, would be a new source of strength and power.

Conforming my administration to these principles, I have on no occasion lent support or toleration to unlawful expeditions set on foot on the plea of republican propagandism or of national extension or aggrandizement. The necessity, however, of repressing such unlawful movements clearly indicates the duty which rests upon us of adapting our legislative action to the new circumstances of a decline of European monarchial power and influence, and the increase of American republican ideas, interests and sympathies. It cannot be long before it will become necessary for this government to lend some effective aid to the solution of the political and social problems which are continually kept before the world by the two republics of the Island of Saint Domingo, and which are now disclosing themselves more distinctly than heretofore in the Island of Cuba. The subject is commended to your consideration with all the more earnestness, because I am satisfied that the time has arrived when even an earnest proceeding as a proposition for an annexation of the republics of the islands of St. Domingo would not only receive the consent of the people interested, but would also give satisfaction to all other foreign nations. I am aware that upon the question of further extending our possessions it is apprehended by some that our political system cannot successfully be applied to an area more extended than our continent. But the conviction is rapidly gaining ground in the American mind, and that with the increased facilities for intercommunication between all portions of the earth the principles of free government, as embraced in our constitution, if faithfully maintained and carried out, would prove of sufficient strength and breadth to comprehend within their sphere and influence the civilized nations of the world.

The attention of the Senate and of Congress is again respectfully invited to the treaty for the establishment of commercial reciprocity with the Hawian kingdom, entered into last year, and already ratified by that government. The attitude of the United States towards these Islands is not very different from that in which they stand towards the West Indies. It is known and felt by the Hawian government and people that their government and institutions are feeble and precarious, and that the United States being so near a neighbor would be unwilling to see the island pass under foreign control. Their prosperity is continually disturbed by expectations and alarms of unfriendly political proceedings, as well from the United States as from other foreign powers. A reciprocity treaty, while it could not materially diminish the revenue of the United States, would be a guaranty of the good will and forbearance of all nations until the people of the Islands shall of themselves at no distant day, voluntarily apply for admission into the Union.

The Emperor of Russia has acceded to the treaty negotiated here in January last for the security of trade marks in the interest of manufacturers and commerce.—I have invited his attention to the importance of establishing now, while it seems easy and practicable, a fair and equal regulation of the vast fisheries belonging to the two nations in the waters of the North Pacific ocean.

The two treaties between the United States and Italy for the regulation of consular powers and the extradition of criminals negotiated and ratified here, during the last session of Congress, have been accepted and confirmed by the Italian government. A liberal consular convention which has been negotiated with Belgium will be submitted to the Senate.

The very important treaties which were negotiated between the United States and North Germany and Bavaria for the regulation of the rights of naturalized citizens have been duly ratified and exchanged, and similar treaties have been entered into with the kingdoms of Belgium and Wertemburg and with the Grand Dutches of Baden and Hesse Darmstadt. I hope soon to be able to submit equally satisfactory conventions of the same character now in the course of negotiation with the respective governments of Spain, Italy and the Ottoman empire.

Examination of claims against the United States by the Hudson Bay Co., and the Puget's Sound Agricultural Co., an account of certain possessory rights in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington, alleged by those companies in virtue of provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of June 15th, 1846, have been diligently prosecuted under the direction of the joint international commission to which they were submitted for adjudication by treaty between the two governments of July 1st, 1863, and will, it is expected, be concluded at an early day.

No practical regulation concerning colonial trade and the fisheries can be accomplished by treaty between the United States and Great Britain until Congress shall have expressed their judgment concerning the principles involved. Three other questions however, between the United States and Great Britain remain open for adjustment. These are the mutual rights of naturalized citizens; the boundary question involving the title to the Island of San Juan, on the Pacific coast, and mutual claims arising since the year 1853 of the citizens and subjects of the two countries for injuries and depredations committed under authorities of their respective governments. Negotiations upon these subjects are pending, and I am not without hope of being able to lay before the Senate for its consideration during the present session, protocols calculated to bring to an end these justly exciting and long existing cont oversies.

We are not advised of the action of the Chinese government upon the liberal and auspicious treaty which was recently celebrated with its plenipotentiaries at this capital.

Japan remains a theatre of civil war marked by religious incidents and political severities peculiar to that long isolated empire. The Executive has hitherto maintained strict neutrality among the belligerents and acknowledges with pleasure that it has been frankly and fully sustained in that course by the enlightened concurrence and co-operation of the other treaty powers, viz: Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, North Germany and Italy.

Spain having recently undergone a revolution marked by extraordinary unanimity and preservation of order, the provisional government established at Madrid has been recognized, and the friendly intercourse which has so long happily existed between the two countries remains unchanged.

I renew the recommendation contained in my communication to Congress, dated the 18th July last, a copy of which accompanies this message, that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the Federal Constitution that it shall provide directly for the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, instead of through the agency of electors, and making them ineligible for re-election to a second term.

2d. For a distinct designation of the person who shall discharge the duties of President in the event of a vacancy in that office by the death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President.

3d. For the election of Senators for the United States directly by the people of the several States instead of by the Legislatures. And,

4th. For the limitation to a period of years of the terms of federal judges. Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I respectfully submit them for the early and mature consideration of Congress. We should, as far as possible, remove all pretence for violations of the organic law by remedying such imperfections as time and experience may develop, evor remembering that the Constitution, which, at any time exists until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people is sacredly obligatory upon all.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the constitution, I have communicated to Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommended for their consideration such measures as have seemed to me necessary and expedient.—If carried into effect they will hasten the accomplishment of the great and beneficient purposes for which the constitution was ordained, and which it comprehensively states were to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. In Congress are vested all legislative powers, and upon them devolves the responsibility as well for framing unwise and excessive laws, as for neglecting to devise and adopt measures absolutely demanded by the wants of the country.

Let us earnestly hope that before the expiration of our respective terms of service, now rapidly drawing to a close, an allwise Providence will so guide our counsels as to strengthen and preserve the Federal Union, inspire reverence for the Constitution, restore prosperity and happiness to our whole people and promote on earth peace and good will towards all men.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, Dec. 9th, 1868.

A Young Man Plans an Elopement and is Shot by the Lady's Father.

A serious shooting affair occurred at Cuba, in this county, very early on Thursday morning last. It appears that a young man by the name of John Heller had been paying his addresses for some time to a young lady, the daughter of Jacob Monty. The young lady received the young man with favor, but her father manifested the most decided hostility to his visits, and forbade him the house. The young people kept up a clandestine correspondence, and finally planned an elopement. The young man wrote a letter to his betrothed, telling her that he would be at her bedroom window the following night at 12 o'clock ready to receive her. The letter, as was his custom, was dropped in her bed room window, but it appears that it fell into the hands of her father.

The young lady was placed in another room and the father occupied her room, armed with a shot gun. Soon after 12, the young man presented himself at the window, and the young lady not making her appearance he supposed her to be asleep, and gently raising the window he inserted one arm, and with a stick struck the bed for the purpose of waking her. The man levelled his gun and fired, the whole charge passing through the arm just above the elbow. Heller immediately went to the house of Dr. Piersol, where his wound was dressed.

The young man now lies at the house of his father, and is reported in a very critical condition. His arm is terribly lacerated, and much inflamed, and the main artery in great danger of sloughing. He is said to be of good character, and is about twenty-one years of age.—*Canton (Ill.) Register.*

"What is your notion of the true physician?" asked a medical professor of a student, to which the latter replied, "He is an unfortunate gentleman who is every day called upon to perform the miracle of reconciling health with intemperance."

The post-office department, during the last fiscal year, instituted three hundred and nine suits, for the recovery of balances due the United States, and obtained two hundred and seventy-eight judgments. A large portion of these were in the Southern States.

The Brooklyn, New York, ferryboats carry 20,000,000 passengers annually.

Edwin Booth's New York theatre is to be lighted by magnesium light.

Minnesota pays ten dollars a piece for wolf scalps, and in the past year has expended ten thousand dollars in such purchases.

New Jersey is called the garden field of Methodism, which has over 100,000 followers in that State. The Methodist church edifices are among the best in New Jersey.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1868.

Christmas.

According to immemorial custom in a printing office, no paper will be issued from this office next week, in order to give our employees an opportunity to participate in the Christmas festivities.

There seems to be different opinions in regard to the origin and history of the Christmas Holidays, and the following, which we find in an old paper, may be interesting to our readers:—

"The first authentic traces of the celebration among the early Christians of the advent of Christ is found during the reign of the infamous emperor Commodus, near the close of the second century. Some have stated it at nearly one hundred years earlier, during the time of Antonious Pius, but the accounts are not easily substantiated. "During the middle of the fourth century we have the first proof positive of the existence of the custom, for it is recorded that during the reign of Diocletian the doors of a church in which a number of Christians had gathered together to celebrate the nativity of Christ were closed by order of the Emperor, and the building fired, when all that were within it, perished.

The exact date of the birth of Christ is unknown. It is supposed to have occurred near the Winter solstice, but this supposition has been refuted by some on the plea that in December, which is the height of the rainy season in Judea, neither flocks nor shepherds could have been at night in the fields of Bethlehem, which we are told was the case at the nativity of Christ."

The observance of this day is derived from the Western Church, which caused the nativity to be celebrated on the day of the old Roman feast of Sol, which occurred on the 25th of December, though no information was possessed relative to the day of Christ's birth. In the Eastern Church the celebration occurred on the 7th of January. St. Luke tells us that Christ was born during the night, and hence the name in the German of Weinachten, i. e., Holy or Consecrated night.

From England and Germany, principally, do we derive the customs incident to the celebration of this festival in the South. In the former it was at one time the universal practice, and is now, to a considerable extent, to light large candles on Christmas Eve, and to throw on the hearth a huge log, called the yule log, or Christmas block. In the upper classes a "Lord of Misrule" was appointed to superintend the festivities. In Scotland the same officer was designated "Abbot of Unreason." The reign of this officer began on All Hallow Eve, and lasted till Candlemas Day. All kinds of pastimes were inaugurated, and, for the season, the utmost license was allowed to servants as well as to the others. The houses and churches were decked with evergreens, and the mistletoe has ever since had a peculiar sacredness.

The making of presents on Christmas Eve and day is an old heathen usage, and dates back beyond the Christian era, and was originally derived from a certain practice at the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Sol, which the Christian observance has displaced. In the North of Germany this custom has for a long time prevailed, and nowhere else, perhaps, is it as closely observed as here in our sunny South."

We tender to our readers, one and all, the compliments of the season.

☞ See Mr. E. A. Bonner's Musical Card.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.—The Entertainment given at the Academy on Tuesday evening last was well attended and gave general satisfaction. The opening chorus, "When the morning sweetly breaking," was much admired, as well as the juvenile chorus, accompanied by Guitars. All the young ladies acquitted themselves well.

☞ The Scholars of Salem Sunday School will give an Entertainment on Friday evening next.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER AND FARMER for December is on our table. We have heretofore spoken in terms of commendation of this valuable monthly. This number contains an able and interesting article on "The Scuppernong and Flowers Grape," by our friend Rev. T. S. W. Mott, of Catawba county; an article on "The Scuppernong Grape South of the Potomac," by J. J. Thaxton, of Milton; and a notice of the "Little Giant Stump Puller," by Smith Webb, of North Carolina. We are glad to see our farmers taking an increased interest in these matters. Price $2 per annum. Address C. B. Williams, Richmond, Va.

Minta Hairstop, (a colored woman) sometime since convicted as an accessory to the murder of her husband in Stokes county, and sentenced to be hanged, has been respited, and the day of her execution postponed to Friday, July 16, 1869. It is a singular feature in our law that this prisoner has been respited that she may appear as a witness on a trial for murder of one of her accomplices in the crime of murdering her husband. Another accomplice has been executed for the crime.

Standard.

THE UNIVERSITY.—There will be a meeting of the Trustees of the University in Chapel Hill on Wednesday, January 6th. No appointment of professors or other officers has been made.—*Standard.*

Discontent.

We are all prone to complain of our lot, and every body is displeased, more or less, with the "hard times," with the fears of "worse coming." We really can see no very bright prospects, temporarily speaking, in the immediate future; but then unenviable as our present condition may be, matters might be a great deal worse, with many of us, and we should cease grumbling, and strive the harder, and endeavor to overcome all difficulties, by industry, economy, frugality and perseverance.

There seems to be general complaint among the people of an apparent disposition among our law-makers at Raleigh, to plunge the State almost irretrievably in debt, with consequent increased taxation, almost insupportable now; but we hope that wise counsels may ultimately prevail, and that the assembled wisdom at our State Capitol will let moderation be their guide.

Let economy, retrenchment and reform be the motto of all, in high and low places, and we will soon see light ahead, and be able to steer our course more clearly.

It has been said by some wiseacre, we believe, years ago, that the American people are a nation of grumblers. We confess, if there ever was a time for justifiable grumbling, it is not far distant now. But if we may indulge in "National" or "State" grumbling now, more than ever, some old writer pretty strongly intimates that "individual" grumbling has been the order of the day from the earliest ages to the present time. Discontent seems then to have been, and, it is predicted, always will be, a ruling passion.

To wind up this article rather good-humoredly, let us quote from an old paper: "Discontent, how universal it is. We never yet knew the man who would say, "I am contented." Go where you will, among the rich and poor, the man of competence or the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, you hear the sound of murmuring and the voice of complaint. The other day we stood by a cooper, who was playing a merry tune with his adze afound a cask. "Ah!" sighed he, "mine is a hard lot—forever trotting round and round like a dog, driving away at a hoop." "Heighho," sighed a blacksmith, in one of the hot days, as he wiped the drops of perspiration from his brow, while the red hot iron glowed on the anvil—"this is life with a vengeance! melting and frying one's self over the burning fire." "Oh, that I were a carpenter!" ejaculated a shoemaker, as he bent over his lapstone: "here am I, day after day, wearing my soul away in making soles for others—cooped up in this little 7 by 9 room—heigho!"—"I am sick of this outdoor work," exclaims the carpenter, "broiling under a sweltering sun, or exposed to the inclemencies of the weather,—if I was only a tailor!" "This is too bad!" perpetually cries the tailor, "to be compelled to sit perched up here, plying the needle all the time—would that mine were a more active life!" "Last day of grace—banks won't discount—customers won't pay; what shall I do!" grumbles the merchant. "I had rather be a truck horse—a dog—anything!" "Happy fellows!" groans the lawyer, as he scratches his head over some perplexing case, or pores over some dry, musty record—"happy fellows. I had rather hammer stone, than cudgel my brains on this tedious, vexations question." And so through all the ramifications of society—all are complaining of their lot—finding fault with their particular calling. "If I were only this or that, or the other, I should be happy," is the universal cry—"anything but what I am." So wags the world—so it has wagged, and so it will wag.

NEWS ITEMS.

EDUCATIONAL.—The *Standard* says Louis P. Olds has a plan for starting the University at once. The plan has been submitted to the Legislature.

Burk, Graham, & Co., of Philadelphia, have purchased the Friendship Iron Banks and Foundry, in Guilford County, N. C., and intend working the same at once.—Success to all such enterprises.

The Frontier *Index* newspaper constantly moves its office westward, keeping about sixty miles beyond the end of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Miss Putnam, a daughter of Mr. George P. Putnam, the publisher, who went abroad some time since to continue her studies in medicine, has been quite successful. The lady is highly spoken of for her talents, by the Medical and Surgical Reporter.

Augusta J. Evans, the authoress, was married last week to L. M. Wilson, Esq., President of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.

The Emperor of China is fourteen years old, while his intended wife is nearly eleven.

A new steamer, named the *Robert E. Lee*, has just been put upon the Cape Fear, to ply between Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Grigg's Hall, Columbia, S. C., was destroyed by fire on Monday last. Two men were killed and several wounded.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says: "If the whipping-post was re-established in North Carolina there would not be so much thieving carried on, and neither would the county jails be packed with criminals, boarding at public expense."

INDIAN WAR.—Gen. Sherman is camped below Fort Dodge. Hostile Indians have taken refuge in the Comanche country. It is thought it will be impossible to end the war this winter, on account of the character and extent of the country where the savages have taken refuge.

An Illinois editor, speaking of a rogue who lived in his vicinity, says: "The rascal has broke every bank, jail and Sabbath we have had in this country for the last five years."

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The object of the bill increasing the number of the Supreme Court is to keep the Circuits in perpetual session, with the view of maintaining better order in the South.

The Reconstruction Committee have concluded examination of the Republican Committee from Mississippi, who produced data and arguments to show frauds and irregularities at the recent Constitutional election. They want seven counties thrown out, which they assert would give a majority of three thousand in favor of the Constitution. No action is taken by the Committee.

Army expenditures for the last three years commencing July 1865, are $195,000,000, whereof nearly $100,000,000 is for accountabilities incurred during the rebellion, leaving $175,000,000 as the outlay for current expenses during the time named, an average of $65,0000,000 per annum.

$640,000 in bonds were issued to the Union Pacific Railroad to-day.

Georgia is excluded from the act prohibiting military organizations, because of irregularities in her reconstruction.

HOUSE.—The Judiciary Committee is directed to report a bill enforcing the third section of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

Whittemore introduced a resolution vacating all offices in unreconstructed States.

The Speaker announced a special committee to investigate the New York election frauds.

The House went into committee of the whole on tariff.

Brooks [rebel from New York] charges that half a million dollars was contributed by Union Leagues in New York and Philadelphia to carry the anti-tariff States.

Without definite action the House adjourned.

SENATE.—A bill forbidding militia in the reconstructed States, except Georgia, passed.

Stewart's bill, making holding office in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Senate passed the bill extending the time for the payment of the tax on tobacco to the 15th of February. It goes to the President.

Senate passed the House bill effectually authorizing the militia organizations in the reconstructed States, except Georgia, and it goes to the President.

The resolution of the Financial Committee concurring in the President's financial views, was discussed. Mr. Dixon spoke at length on the financial question and said that the way to resume specie payments was first to institute a system of rigid economy, and second to remove all political disabilities from the Southern people. Resolution finally passed—yeas 43, nays 6.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In the House, Hemts and Menard's, (colored) papers for Congressional seat from Louisiana, were referred to the Committee on Elections.

A bill was introduced in the Senate today forbidding civil officers holding military commissions. This will prevent the appointment of officers to the cabinet.

In the Senate Mr. Abbott introduced a bill for the payment of the claims of loyal citizens in the South. It empowers the Chief Justice to appoint three commissioners, who shall meet here and award claims not to exceed two million dollars. Proofs of loyalty to be the same as exacted in the Quartermaster's Department.

WASHINTON, DEC. 19.

Pomeroy introduced a bill, requiring the Constitutional Convention of Georgia to re-assemble, and make an express provision, in the fundamental law, that citizens may hold office, irrespective of race or color.

A resolution was offered by Harlan, and was adopted, requesting the Judiciary Committee to frame a bill re-apportioning representation in Congress, according to section 2nd of the 14th Amendment.

SENATE.—The Chair presented a memorial from fifteen hundred citizens of Stockholm, who desired assistance to immigrate.

Pomeroy presented another Georgia Bill providing for the re-assembling of the Constitutional Convention, within thirty days, to construct and organize law, and to define more clearly the rights of colored citizens. It forbids the meeting of the Legislature until the required amendment to the Constitution is adopted.

The Senate refused to consider the copper tariff bill by a vote of 22 to 25.

The Bird.

Of the brilliant series of books which Michelet, the historian, has thrown off in the intervals of his severer labors, "The Bird" is deservedly the most popular. It is indeed one of the happiest combinations of sentiment and science that exist in the literature of any nation. It is vivacious and graceful in style; combines many valuable and original views in science and philosophy; is characterized by a high degree of poetic thought and exquisite sensibility of feeling, and it breathes throughout a profound sympathy with nature, which cannot but improve the spirit while it entertains the mind of the reader. What the bird is among the animals of the field, is this book in the literature of science. In admirable keeping with the thoughts of the author, are the numerous illustrations (more than two hundred,) furnished by Giacomelli, the coworker with Dore in illustrating the Bible. The thought and the illustration seem the product of one and the same inspiration, so intimately do they blend in, and enhance the reader's enjoyment. The engravings are exquisitely executed, clearly ranking among the best examples of work on wood that has ever been produced.—They have also been very finely printed, and the book altogether makes a rare gem for the holidays, and indeed for any time.

☞ For sale at the BOOK STORE

Salem, N. C.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE,

TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

A communication was received from the Code Commission enclosing a bill creating a merchants' and laborers' lein.—Ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A message was received from the House announcing concurrence in a resolution appointing a committee of conference to report a bill relative to punishments. Concurred in.

Messrs. Winstead and Osborne were appointed as the Senate branch of Committee of Conference.

Mr. Walker introduced a bill amending section 8 of bill providing for the funding of matured debt. Passed first reading and referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Galloway offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a Committee to inquire into the disposal of the State's interest in blockade runners; also as to what had become of the late Literary Fund, which, upon his motion, was placed upon the calendar.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of a bill entitled "an act authorizing the Public Treasurer to supply a temporary deficiency in the Treasury." Passed first reading and referred to the committee on Finance.

Resolution in relation to the Penitentiary came up as unfinished business, and passed its final reading after protracted debate.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved that the bill to repeal an act entitled "an act providing for the employment of convicts and the erection of a penitentiary," be taken up.

The motion prevailed and the bill passed its third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Pou moved to postpone the railroad bills which were a special order for 11 o'clock, which motion, after considerable discussion, occupying nearly the whole session, prevailed.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 16.

Proceedings unimportant and mostly of a private nature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the rules were suspended for the consideration of Senate bill No. 55, to reenact and confirm certain acts of the General Assembly authorizing the issue of State bonds to and for certain railroad companies.

Passed third reading.

Several bills to amend charters and incorporate Railroad companies were postponed until January.

On the 17th, nothing of importance done in either house.

The bill to incorporate the Silver Hill Railroad Company pased the House.—(This Road proposes to run from Silver Hill, in Davidson county, to some convenient and practicable point on the N. C. R. R.)

On the 18th the only items of any importance, in either house, is the following in the Senate:

Mr. Brogden presented report of Committee on Finance recommending the passage of an act to repeal an act to furnish the Executive Mansion; also a report from the same Committee recommending the passage of an act providing for a special tax on whisky; also another report from the same committee recommending the Public Treasurer to supply certain deficiencies in the State Treasury.

Proceedings on private bills and resolutions, in which our readers have no interest.

Some Captions of Acts and Resolutions passed, we copy from the *Standard*, elsewhere.

In SENATE, on Saturday, bill to authorize the Treasurer to supply certain temporary deficiencies in the Treasury passed its final reading.

On motion of Mr. Cook the bill in relation to the holding of municipal elections was taken up and passed its final reading.

Nothing else of importance in either house.

DEATH OF DR. J. H. GIBBON, OF CHARLOTTE.—Dr. J. H. Gibbon of Charlotte, died at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, on Wednesday morning last. He delivered the opening lecture at Maryland Institute on the 25th ult., and on that occasion complained of indisposition. The next day he was confined to his room, suffering first with erysipelas and afterwards with pneumonia, which resulted in death. He was attended during his illness by his son Dr. Gibbon and his remains were brought to his late residence for interment.

Standard.

Europe.

Several changes have been made in the French Cabinet. Among the retiring Ministers is M. Dinard, who is supposed to have been responsible for the recent Press prosecution, and the changes in the Cabinet are believed to be due to the necessity of getting rid of him.

Heavy shocks of earthquakes were felt at Gibraltar yesterday.

The *Moniteur* of Paris, referring to the hostilities between Turkey and Greece, hopes the combined action of the Great Powers will shorten the struggle and circumscribe its consequences. The London *Times* thinks Greece the aggressive party, and that the pressure brought to bear upon her by other powers will secure a speedy peace. A dispatch from Constantinople asserts that the *Erosis* fired the first shot in her recent encounter with a Turkish man-of-war. The Sultan of Turkey announce officially that he will enforce his demands upon Greece. The Government at Athens has called out the military reserves and the national militia is being placed in fighting condition. It is reported that the Turkish Admiral followed the *Erosis* into the port of Syria and sunk her.

The Lynching in Indiana.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE WITNESS—PARTICULARS OF THE HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* contains the following dispatch:

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning about seventy-five armed men, wearing scarlet masks visited the jail in New Albany and overpowered the guard, shot Sheriff Fullinlove in the arm, and took possession of the jail. The Sheriff refused to deliver the keys, which were finally found by the maskers, and Simeon, Frank and William Reno, brothers, and Wm. Anderson, the notorious Seymour express robbers, were taken from their cells and hung.

Henry Clark, a prisoner in the jail for killing George Tolle, at Salem, Indiana, was an eye witness of the lynching, and makes the following statement:

The first persons I saw in jail were two men who had on masks of red flannel, or something of the kind—perhaps red handkerchiefs. Heard the men talking to Matthews, the guard, apparently endeavoring to force him to point out the cells. Matthews refused to tell them anything. Then a voice said something about putting a rope around his neck, and the order was given to pull him up. Then heard Nos. 24, 11 and 7 distinctly uttered, and they seemed to have released Matthews. No. 24 was Frank Reno's cell. Number 11 was Chas. Anderson's, and Simeon and William Reno were in No. 7. Then heard some one say, "Bring a rope," and they went to Frank Reno's cell first. Frank said nothing, and heard the words, "Frank Reno, No. 24," and then "Pull him out." He resisted some, and cried, "for God's sake, gentlemen, what are you going to do?"—They told him to "dry up," and then tied his hands, and a couple of them grabbed him by the throat, pushing him along.—As they got to the top of the stairs he clutched at the bannisters, but made no noise. He died very hard.

After hanging Frank, they went to No. 7, where Simeon and Wm. Reno were. As they opened the door, some one spoke up and said, "What do you want here?" Then I heard something fall, and afterward heard that one of them had been knocked down by Simeon, who had seized the sink lid to defend himself. I then heard the fall of another body as they rushed into the cell. Simeon had been knocked down. Heard him groan. They then took him out, carried him round and hung him. I heard him make no noise.

They then brought out William, and I saw them put a rope around his neck. An order was given for Nos. 3 and 5 (every man seemed to be called by a number instead of by name) to go up and catch the rope. William said: "I am innocent, gentlemen; never done the robbing. Oh, Lord, protect my father and sister." Two men pulled him up. William struggled very hard.

When Anderson was taken out of his cell he asked for time to pray, but was told to shut his mouth, and that they did not want anything out of him. They strung him up, but the rope broke. It was tied again, and he was again pulled up.

The lynchers arrived by the Jeffersonville railroad and departed the same way. They are generally supposed to be the Jackson county vigilance committee. It is understood that Reno and Anderson intended to apply before Judge Bicknell for writs of *habeas corpus*, saying that they could show that they were not concerned in the Marsfield robbery. The so-called vigilants probably got wind of this and hence the terrible tragedy. These four make ten men who have been lynched in Indiana for the robbery of the Adams Express Company. Vol. Elliott, Charles Roseberry and Philip Clifton having been hanged near Seymour, on the 20th of July last, and a short time after, Frank Sparks, Jno. Moore and Henry Jerrell were captured and hanged near the same place.

Capt. C. J. Sewell, the notorious federal guerilla, died in the City Hospital, to-day, of wounds received in his celebrated raid on Shelbyville, in May, 1866.

The Indian War.

IN THE FIELD, INDIAN TERRITORY, Nov. 28, via *Hays City*, Dec. 7.—The report of Gen. Sheridan is dated North Canadian River, at the junction of Beaver Creek, Indian Territory, via Fort Hayes, November 29th, and addressed to General Nichols, General Sherman's adjutant, at St. Louis, and is as follows:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant General, the following operations of General Custar's command: 'On November 23d, I ordered him to proceed with eleven companies of his regiment of the seventh cavalry in a southerly direction towards the Antelope Hills, in search of hostile Indians. On the 26th he struck the trail of a war party of Black Kettle's band, returning from the north, near where the eastern line of the Panhandle of Texas crosses the main Canadian. He at once corraled his wagons and followed in pursuit over to the head waters of the Washita, thence down that stream, and on the morning of the 27th surprised the camp of Black Kettle, and after a desperate fight, in which Black Kettle was assisted by the Arrapahoes, under Little Raven, and the Kiowas, under Satanta, captured the entire camp, killing the chief, Black Kettle, and one hundred and two Indian warriors, whose bodies were left on the field; all of their stock, ammunition, arms, lodges, robes and 53 women and three children. Our loss was Major Elliott, Capt. Hamilton, and 19 enlisted men, killed. Brevet Col. Barnitz was badly wounded. Brevet Lieut. Col. T. W. Custar, Second Lieut. E. J. March, and 11 enlisted men wounded. Little Raven's band of Arrapahoes and Satanta's band of Kiowas were encamped six miles below Black Kettle's camp. About 800 or 900 animals captured were shot; the balance kept for military purposes. The highest credit is due to Gen. Custar and his command.—They started in a furious storm and traveled all the while in snow 12 inches deep. Black Kettle's and Little Raven's families are among the prisoners. It was Black Kettle's band who committed the first depredations on the Saline and Solomon rivers, in Kansas.

The Kansas regiment has just come in. They missed the trail and had to straggle in the snow storm, the horses suffering much in flesh, and the men living on buffalo meat and other game for eight days. If we can get one or two more good blows there will be no more Indian troubles in my department. We will be pinched in our ability to supply, and nature will present many difficulties in our winter operations, but we have stout hearts and will do our best.

Two white children were recaptured.—One white woman and one boy ten years old were brutally murdered by the Indian women when the attack commenced.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.

[From the Standard.]

CAPTIONS

Of Laws and Resolutions passed by the General Assembly of the State at its present Session.

ACTS.

1. An act in regard to obtaining license to practice law in this State. [Provides that all persons who have heretofore obtained license from the Supreme Court to practice in the late County Courts shall be allowed to practice in the Superior Courts.]

2. An act to provide for the collection of taxes in Carteret county, for the year 1868. [The tax lists were not furnished the sheriff, and in consequence the county is without means of supporting the poor and for the county purposes. This act authorizes the Commissioners to furnish the list and the sheriff to collect taxes.]

3. An act to incorporate the N. C. Mutual Home Insurance Company. [Creates certain parties a body incorporate under this name, to insure against loss by fire, lightning or tornado. Requires the deposit of $20,000 with Public Treasurer and a subscribed capital stock of $100,000 before any policy is issued, and authorizes the issuing of policies on both the Mutual and Stock plans.]

4. An act to provide for the registration of voters in all special elections in the State. [Allows all persons heretofore registered to vote in all special elections, and requires all other persons to register before voting, subject to all the requirements of the general registration law of the State.]

5. An act to incorporate the Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina. [Authorizes a capital stock not exceeding $1,000,000, and requires $25,000 to be subscribed before the Company can organize. Purpose of the Company: Erecting saw mills, planing mills and all kinds of machinery. For the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, barrels, boxes and agricultural implements.]

6. An act for the relief of Jas. F. White former Sheriff of Gaston County. Authorizes the collection of arrearages of taxes for 1866-'67, provided that he shall not collect from any person who makes affidavit that he has already paid. Authority ceases July 1, 1869.]

7. An act to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfield Rail-road Company. [This act authorizes the construction of the road from such a point on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad, at or near Wadesboro, with the privilege of extending the same across the track of said road to the North Carolina railroad at or near Salisbury. Allows the Company five years to complete road, and changes name to Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad Company. Provides against discrimination in favor of either N. C. or S. C. Railroad.]

8. An act for the relief of P. T. Massey, and E. G. Hill, of Johnston county. Parties had been amerced in sum of $1,000 for nonpayment of taxes. This act remits the judgment and allows their fees.]

9. An act to provide for the holding of municipal elections in North Carolina.—[Prohibits non-residents from voting in municipal elections, and ten days residence constitutes a qualified voter.]

10. An act for the relief of James Rumly late clerk of the county court of Carteret. [Releases him from judgment for failing to return to State Auditor, abstract of taxables.]

11. An act to reenact and confirm certain acts of the General Assembly authorizing the issue of State bonds to and for the Tarboro and Williamston Railroad company, and the Chatham Railroad company.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolution in favor of sheriffs. [Allows 10 cents mileage for each mile traveled for making election.]

2. Resolution allowing mileage and per diem to members banned by the Fourteenth Amendment.

3. Resolution for recess from December 21, 1868, to Jan. 4, 1869.

4. Resolution providing a Committee of Investigation.

5. Resolution on Tobacco Tax. [Requests Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor to have said tax reduced to 10 cents per pound.

6. Resolution for relief of James Cansler, sheriff of Macon county. [Releases him from penalty for non-payment of taxes in the time prescribed by law.]

7. Resolution in favor of the Clerk of Haywood County Court. [Releases him from judgment of $1,000 for failing to make due return of abstract of taxables to the Public Auditor.]

8. Resolution to raise a joint committee to investigate the management of the Bank of North Carolina and Bank of Cape Fear. [Empowers the committee to examine books, employ counsel and send for persons and papers, and report what legislation is necessary or practicable to secure the best interests of the State in these institutions.]

9. Resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into all the facts attending the purchase of the site for the Penitentiary and other property, with power to send for persons, swear witnesses, and report on or before Jan. 15, 1869.

A CARD.—In the winter months, beginning with the 1st of January, I will give private instructions in PIANO FORTE playing, (Salem and Winston.)

Lessons also given in the further study of HARMONY and GENERAL THEORY when desired.

TERMS.—$15 00 *per quarter; two lessons of fifty minutes each, a week.*

E. A. BONNER.

Dec, 18, 1868. 10-2w

"LADIES!"

ON the receipt of $1 00, I will send a "BEAUTIFUL SEWING MACHINE" in complete working order, cannot be surpassed by any, and for many kinds of sewing excels any machine yet out. Has only to be seen to sell.

Address C. C. STEWART,
10.-2t. Jerseyville, Illinois.

NOTICE.

TOWN ELECTION.

BY authority, an election will be held at the Commissioner's Hall, in the town of Salem, on Monday, January 4, 1869, for one Mayor and seven Commissioners.

Dec. 18, 1868. A. FOGLE, Mayor.

ALBUMS!

AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS, NOVELS, TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, DIARIES, and a variety of NOTIONS, &c., &c. At the.....BOOK STORE.

For the Holidays!

NEW BOOKS, Fancy Articles,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, JUST RECEIVED AT THE BOOKSTORE.

BASKETS!

A HANDSOME LOT OF PLAIN AND FANCY WILLOW BASKETS, CHEAP - - AT THE BOOK STORE

TO LET!

TWO year eight per cent. Forsyth County Coupon Bonds. The subscriber, as financial agent of Forsyth County will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of these Bonds up to and including the 1st day of January, 1869, at the First National Bank of Salem, which proposals will be forwarded to him at Washington by the Cashier, on the 2nd of January and will, as soon as received, be examined and awarded to the highest bidder, who will, as soon as he is notified of the acceptance of his bid, promptly pay the amount into Bank, and the Cashier will receipt for same, and receive his instructions, as to the denominations of the Bonds desired.

These bonds will be issued of the denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000.

Bidders will state in their bids the price offered and the amount bid.

I. G. LASH,
FINANCIAL AGENT FOR FORSYTH COUNTY.
Dec. 2nd, 1868.

Stockholder's Meeting.

SALEM, N. C., Dec. 5th, 1869.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C. will be held at the Banking House, in Salem on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, 1869.

W. A. LEMLY, CASHIER.

Dec. 5, 1968.

N. W. N. C. R. R. C.,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Salem, N. C., Dec. 3rd, 1868.

THE 3rd Instalment of ten per cent upon the subscription to the stock of the above Rail Road Company, will be due the 1st day of January, 1869.

All parties are expected to pay promptly.

By order of the President;
R. L. PATTERSON
SEC. & TREAS.

Dec. 4, 1868. td.

RAIL-ROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS,

IN pursuance of a resolution passed at the Mt. Airy Rail Road meeting, on the 3rd of October, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the charter, do hereby appoint Sam'l L. Gilmer, Jno. L. Worth, and Jno. W. Brower, at Mt. Airy; Job Worth, at Tom's Creek; H. C. Hampton and D. M. Cooper, at Dobson; L. H. Barnes and Jno. M. Hamlin, at Rockford; David N. Dalton, at Little Yadkin; and O. J. Lehman, at Bethania, commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions, at the places named to the capital stock of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, to be expended on the second division of said road, (viz.: from Salem to Mt. Airy.) The books will be opened on the 1st day of December, and closed on the 1st day of January next.

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON.

Nov, 1868.

LAST WARNING!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE have sent out several notices, requesting our friends and customers to come and settle up, and I also have paid officers to go over the county and settle up with those who owe me, so as to put them to no expense, but so far but few have paid me. Now, my friends, I must tell you that I have been compelled to work hard to pay for the goods which we sold you, and if you will come to our Store between this and the

1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1869,

and pay me one-fifth, (or more if you choose,) of what you owe me, and the balance as the law directs, you will save yourselves trouble and expense. But if you do not pay as above requested, after the 1st of January I will dispose of your notes and accounts. This demand very moderate one, therefore let us settle up our affairs, my friends, as soon as possible.

Interest will be charged on all accounts.

Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Beeswax and other produce will be taken.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Nov. 12, 1868. 5-tf.

NEW GOODS!

AND WITH THEM

"GOOD NEWS."

GREAT TRIUMPH OVER PRICES!

The undersigned are now receiving and offer for sale a large and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Calicoes, De Lanes, (common and all Wool)
Alpaca Lustres, Mohair Goods,
Merinos, (English and French)
Casimeres, Ginghams,
Bereges, Tickings,
Flannels, (Plain and Twiled)
Linseys, Denims,
Shirtings, (Bleached and Brown)
Stripes, Drills,
Checks, Osnaburgs,
Cotton Flannels, Corset Joans,
Cambrics, &c, &c,

An extra lot of

Balmoral Skirts and Shawls.

In addition to our large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

we have a corresponding stock of

NOTIONS,

Groceries, Hardware, Drugs,
Boots, Shoes, Hats and
Caps, Crockeryware,
Iron, Nails,
Leather, Salt,

Molasses, Coal Oil,

WINDOW GLASS,

Harrison's Superior White Lead,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

In fact, we keep all articles for which there is a General Demand in this market.

Constantly on hand a quantity of our

Good 25 cent

COFFEE,

which at that price has never been equaled in this section.

☞ **Fries' Cotton Yarns and Woolen Goods in Abundance.** ☜

These Goods have been recently purchased by one of the Firm from the most reliable Houses of the Northern Cities—

Entirely for Cash,

with great care as to the wants of the people, and, as we believe, with some success in regard to their tastes.

Being fully aware that

"Good Goods at Low Prices"

Is the most significant maxim with the people, and that their patronage will invariably follow the establishment of this maxim, our leading announcement is not made merely in a spirit of bragadocio, but with the assurance of being able to sustain it.

Our motto shall be to

"Gain Great Sales by Small Gains."

All we ask is a trial, and we will endeavor to convince you that our actions speak louder than words.

We invite

All to Come and Examine our Stock,

feeling satisfied that it will induce you to purchase, as we do not intend to be outdone either in

Quality or Price.

We have been the recipients of a liberal patronage in the past, and while thankful, hope for an increase of the same in the future.

PATTERSON & CO.,
At Fries Old Stand,
Salem, N. C.

nov. 17-7

SHORT SETTLEMENTS

MAKE LONG FRIENDS.

All persons indebted to the undersigned will please come forward and pay up their notes, accounts, &c., between this and the 1st of January, 1869, and save trouble and expense.

☞ Interest will be charged.

HEGE BROTHERS.

Salem, Nov. 1868, 5-2t.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

NOW LANDING, Ex BRIG BENIE HOWARD,

DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL,

3,000

Sacks Liverpool Salt,

LARGE, FULL, CLEAN sacks, weighing 215 to 220 lbs., for sale from wharf in lots to suit, at lowest market prices, by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

ALSO

1,500 Sacks AMERICAN SALT in LIVERPOOL Sacks.

1,000 " AMERICAN SALT in BURLAP Sacks,

Afloat and in Store,

For sale at lowest market prices, by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
nov13-2w Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

RAIL ROAD TAXES.

THE tax payers of Forsyth County are hereby notified that I shall attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the Rail Road Taxes for the year 1868.

At Old Town,	Monday,	7th December
" Bethania,	Tuesday,	8th "
" Sides,	Wednesday,	9th "
" Pfafftown,	Thursday,	10th "
" Blackburn's S. H.	Friday,	11th "
" Stafford's,	Saturday,	12th "
" Moses Stewart's,	Monday,	14th "
" Kernersville,	Tuesday,	15th "
" Crim's ⋈ Roads,	Wednesday	16th "
" Wm. Lowry's,	Thursday,	17th "
" Jos. Wagoner's,	Friday,	18th "
" Winston,	Saturday,	19th "
" Butner's Hotel,	Monday,	21st "

When it is expected the tax payers will attend and pay said taxes, as all who fail to pay by the 1st day of January, 1869, will have to pay cost.

The Taxes are 40 cents on the $100 valuation, and $2 00 on the poll.

☞ I hereby give further notice that all taxes due on my old Books, if not paid by the first day of December, 1868, will be collected with cost M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Nov. 4-tf.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of HINE & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. H. W. FRIES is alone authorized to settle all claims of the firm, and all persons owing notes or accounts must pay them at once, or they will be placed in officer's hands for collection.

Persons holding claims against the firm will please present them immediately.

L. J. HINE.
H. W. FRIES, Ex'r of F. Fries.
Salem, N. C, Aug. 31st, 1868. 1-3m

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest and most successful Family Paper in the Union"

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title, "a journal of civilization"—*New York Evening Post.*

Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and printers, and publishers are turned to dust.—*New York Evangelist.*

The best of its class in America.—*Boston Traveller.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*The Independent, New York.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in Harper's Weekly from week to week, form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review, Boston, Mass.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar, will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Subscription to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by Express, free of expense, for $7. A complete set, comprising Eleven Volumes, sent on receipt of cash, at the rate of $2 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Vol. XII ready January 1st, 1869.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

*** Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov20-6. New York.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the world."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of Harper's Magazine—a journal of a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American people, and the popularity it has acquired it merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Webster's Guide to American Literature, London.*

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

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Harper's Magazine, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar, will be supplied gratis for every club of Five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20 00.

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Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set, now comprising thirty-seven Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents by mail, postpaid.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
nov20- New York.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A supplement containing numerous full-sized patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight, and occasionally an elegantly Colored Fashion Plate.

Harper's Bazar contains 16 folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and is published weekly.

Critical Notices of the Press.

Harper's Bazar contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand.—*New York Evening Post.*

Whether we consider its claims as based upon the elegance and superiority of the paper, its typographical appearance, the taste and judgment displayed in the engravings, or the literary contributions contained in its pages, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be superior in each and every particular to any other similar publication here or abroad.—*Philadelphia Legal Intelligencer.*

We know of no other English or American journal of fashion that can pretend to approach it in completeness and variety.—*N. Y. Times.*

It has the merit of being sensible, of conveying instruction, of giving excellent patterns in every department, and of being well stocked with good reading matter.—*Watchman and Recorder.*

To dress according to Harper's Bazar will be the aim and ambition of the women of America.—*Boston Transcript.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

Terms:

Harper's Bazar, one year.....$4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine Weekly, or Bazar, *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* Five Subscribers *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for* $20 00.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, *and* Bazar, *to one address for one year,* $10 00; *or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year,* $7 00.

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HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov. 20, 1868. New York.

The Only Ladies' Book in America.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

For 1869.

THE CHEAPEST OF LADIES' MAGAZINES

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST!

The friend of woman, the arbiter of fashion, the encourager and publisher of the best literature of the day, the patterns from which all others copy.

THE BEST WRITERS

In the literary world will contribute to the pages of the Lady's Book during the year 1869.

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

Will contribute a story every month. Our former efficient corps of writers has also been retained.

The O. FOGY papers will be continued.

Beautiful Steel Plates,

Of these the Lady's Book contains fourteen each year, superior (we challenge comparison) to any published in this country, either in book or periodical.

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The original double fashion plates will be continued.

MODEL COTTAGES.—The only magazine in this country that gives these designs is the Lady's Book.

DRAWING LESSONS.—In this we are also alone.

ORIGINAL MUSIC.—Godey's is the only magazine in which music prepared expressly for it appears.

We have also a Children's, a Horticultural, and a Health department.

GODEY'S INVALUABLE RECEIPTS

upon every subject, for the Boudoir, Nursery Kitchen, House, and Laundry.

TINTED ENGRAVINGS.—This is a series of engravings that no one has attempted but ourselves. They give great satisfaction.

LADIES' FANCY WORK DEPARTMENT.—Some of the designs in this department are printed in colors, in a style unequaled.

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One copy, one year - - -	$ 3 00
Two copies, one year - - -	5 00
Three copies, one year - - -	7 50
Four copies, one year - - -	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
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Godey's Lady's Book and the Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $3 50.

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New Novelets will continually succeed each other. Among those already on hand, or in progress, are, "THE MYSTERY OF THE REEFS," a powerful story by Mrs. Hosmer; and "CUT ADRIFT, OR, THE TIDE OF FATE," by Amanda M. Douglas.

THE POST also gives the *Gems of the English Magazines.*

A copy of the Large and *Beautiful Premium Steel Engraving*—"*The Song of Home at Sea*"—*engraved expressly for our readers, at a cost for the engraving alone of nearly* $1000—will be sent (post-paid) to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending on a club! This is a truly beautiful engraving!

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Owing to the unusually liberal character of this offer, we shall be compelled to adhere strictly to its terms.

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ALASKA DIAMONDS.

A newly discovered transparent carbonized quartz, equal in brilliancy to the real Diamond, mounted at our own factory, in artistic diamond settings, *guaranteed fine gold,* and sold by us at *one fiftieth* of the cost of real diamonds, to which they are equal in every respect except intrinsic value.

Solitaire Ear-drops, per pair, $5 and $6; Solitaire Finger Rings, $6 and $10; Solitaire Gents' Bosom Pins, $3, $5, $8 $10, $15, $20; Solitaire Gents' Studs, per set, $3, $5, $10; Cluster Gents' Bosom Pins, $10 and $12; Gents' Cluster Bosom Pin with tail, $10; Cluster Pin and Ear rings, $10 and $25; Cluster Cross, $6, $10, $15; Cluster Cross Bosom Pin and Earrings, $20 and $25; Cluster Finger Rings, $5, $8, $10 and $12.

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PRICE REDUCED.—ORDERS SOLICITED.

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On Saturday, the 12th of December next will be sold on the premises, my tract of land in Davie County, containing about 700 Acres, adjoining the lands of Green Baily and others.

Terms made known on day of sale.

G. W. NICHOLSON.

Warren Plains P. O.
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N 1868.7-21-3rd

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THE HOME JOURNAL and the most valuable periodicals, domestic and foreign, free and at greatly reduced rates.

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VERMICELLI & MACARONI

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POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

Feb. 20, 1868 28-

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We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

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The tract contains about **150 ACRES**, embracing cleared and woodsland, good Orchard &c.

J. N. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., August 7, 1868.

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Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immaleulate for healing sores of all kinds.

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Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

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For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods' Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

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All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
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Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
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British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
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Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
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☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other eslishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY

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DRESS UP RIGHT!

An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.**, where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles*, and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed,

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine*, which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in exchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.

Dec. 13, 1867. 17-tf

THE CAROLINA FARMER.

BELIEVING THAT THE INTERESTS of the Farmers and Planters of this section demand the publication of a periodical to be devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas, we have determined to establish such a periodical under the title of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and will issue the first number as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to pay a reasonable share of the expense of publication.

The FARMER will be issued monthly at **$2 00** per annum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter, bound in handsome covers; and in typhographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the FARMER worthy the support of the intelligent Planters of North Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post Office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

Our exchanges in the two Carolinas will confer a favor, which we will be glad to reciprocate, by giving this announcement a few incertions in their advertising columns, with such editorial comment as they think the probable value of such a prodical as we propose publishing may justify.

Adddess all communications to
WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

—:o:—

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35-tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS & DREAM BOOK

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books, by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
Chemistry of the Farm and Sea. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00
St Elmo, $2 25
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C. Oct 30, 1868.

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,

(Next Door to J. F. & S. T. Mickey's,)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35-6m.

FALL LIST

OF

SCHOOL BOOKS

AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader. N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary,
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.

COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!--*Black, Red and Blue.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
David's Ink Powder,
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,
embracing
Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.
Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.

Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper, Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Passand Memorandum Books.

American Talesbound 25cl
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Dec. 13, 1867.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By FRANK H. ALFRIEND,
of Richmond.

This is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader. Mr. Alfriend has had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in the preparation of this work, as will be apparent to all on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO
37-4t. Philadelphia.

A Lot of "Goods Boxes"
FOR SALE AT BLUM'S

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are misinformed as to the present postage rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail*.

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Executive Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)

Six times per week, per quarter,	30 cts
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and published, free.

TAILORING!

HENRY HUGHES,

SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9-tf.

CHOICE

GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

LAKES AND RIVERS OF THE BIBLE. Illustrated with beautifully colored engravings.

THE PALM TREE, with exquisite oil-colored illustrations.

PLANTS OF THE BIBLE. By John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburg. Very fully illustrated.

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers,
Magduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers,
Forget Me Not, Parting Gift,
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury,
Biblical Antiquities.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.

EVENINGS WITH THE POETS and sketches of their Favorite Scenes, with beautiful oil-colored illustrations, gilt edges.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT,
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS.

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories, Rollo Books,
Hillside Library, Sunnybank Stories,
Rosebud Stories, Charlie's Little Lib'y.
Arabian Nights, Gulliver's Travels.
Aesop's Fables, Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge, Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia, Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories, Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Naratives,

Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.

The Boy Artist. A Tale for the Young.

The Boy Makes the Man. A Book of Anecdotes and Examples for the use of Youth, very fully illustrated.

Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.

Medical—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, an enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.
N. C. Form Books.

Music Portfolios,

For sale at BLUM'S.

THE

People's Press'

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND **FOREIGN NEWS**

The PRESS will also contain a pageor choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having pro perreg and for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE

Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

TERMS—CASH.

L. V. BLUM

Salem, N. C.

SALT AND MOLASSES.

E. A. VOGLER

Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

Fresh Clover Seed

FOR SALE AT VOGLER'S.

Feb.